

MAIL.


With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

5. 11. 1956.

Steamers

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

 The Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Commandant ROLLAND, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French
Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 22, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY,"
Commandant GALVAIN, will be

despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 22, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HONOLULU.

The A1 American Ship
"REPUBLIC,"
Capt. HOLMES, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.


For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. my

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Ship
"OLYURNUM,"
BRADLE, Master, will load here
for the 1st of May. B. 111

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, April 25, 1879.

 The A. C. NETSAP
"ONEIDA,"
Captain OLYMA, will load her
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship
"HAZE,"
EVANS, Master.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 18, 1879.

FOR MANILA.

The 41 Italian Bark
"EMILIO V.,"
MEHELLO, Master.


For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"ADINA,"
MANSON, Master.


For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & CO.



Hongkong, March 28, 1879.


FOR LONDON.

The A 1 American Ship
"PRIMA DONNA,"
LU S. Master.
For Freight, &c., apply to




for Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship
"GOLDEN RULE,"

 LEWIS, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co
Hongkong, February 26, 1879.

FOR LONDON.
The 41 British Bark

 "STRACATHERO,"
MILLAR, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co
Hongkong, February 18, 1879.

To Let.
TO LET.
TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.
MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, and a
GODOWN.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879. my1

To Let—AT WANCHAI.
FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS.
For further Particulars, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879. my9

To Let.
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)
NOS. 10 & 12, LYNCHBURGH TERRACE,
at present occupied by Messrs NUB-
SET KESOWIE & Co.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

To Let—AT WANCHAI.
FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and
Stored.
For terms, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jy4

To Let.
OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

To Let.
PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Possession 1st March next.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

To Let.
IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2, 3 and 4,
Praya East, with immediate possession.

As also,
A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the
DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier,
with part of the spacious Verandah. Imme-
diate Possession.

To Let.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
MARINE LOT 65.

Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

To Be Let.
TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

To Let.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-
DOWNS, Nos. 44 and 60,
Praya Central.
Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ARCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
NIZAM, Captain A. E. BARLOW, will
leave this on TUESDAY, the 6th May, at
Noon.
Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 23, 1879. my9

Notice.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEROT'S POSTE FRANCAISE.
STEAM FOR
SALGON, SINGAPORE, RATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1879,
at Noon, the Company's S. S.
PEHO, Commandant PASQUALINI, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 28th April, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. ap29

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1879, at 3
p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m., of the 5th May. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 26, 1879. my6

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer ALASKA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on taking Passengers and
Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of — April. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879.

Insurance.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.
MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, have
this Day taken over charge of the Hong-
kong Agency, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at current
Rates to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Insurance.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Insurance.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon, and Penang.
Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
INSURANCE at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

For Sale.
FOR SALE.
EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL
FLOWER WATER.

SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.
VOGEL & Co.,
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

FOR SALE.
COKE.....\$7.50 per ton.
COAL TAR.....5 cents per gallon.
Delivery to be taken at the Gas Works,
West Point.
Hongkong, April 16, 1879. ap30

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
and II. A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

HONG LISTS.
Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Notice to Consignees.
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
OCEANIC, from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature here, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding delivery of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees
risk and expense.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 21, 1879. ap28

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Ex "Yangtze."
H. L. c/o Mr. A. Marty, No. 1, 1 case
Arms, from Marseilles.
Ex "Anadyr."
Lieut. Joubert, Hanoi, 2 cases Wax, from
Saigon.

Ex "Peiho."
A ME (in diamond) Nos. 3, Order, 1 case
H. L. (in diamond) Cotton, from London.
S. P. Order, 22 bags Stones, from Madras.
Ex "Sudh."
M. F. C. 20 boxes Tobacco, from London.
K. J. (in diamond) No. 105, Order, 1 case
P. U. Linen, from London.
Hongkong, April 24, 1879.

Intimations.
HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my30

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail.
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),
CREATED from the 1 August, 1877.
CHON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878

NOTICE.
IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAU,
as Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as heretofore, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising, especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1879.

Intimations.
NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history of
events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 55 cents) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50).
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail steamer.
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

THE CHINESE MAIL.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in the
London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—
Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore.—Times.
A very important addition to Folklore
literature.—Athenaeum.

The book is entertaining and adds a good
deal to the facts of comparative mythology
—all Mail Budget.
A worthy pendant to Archdeacon Gray's
valuable volumes.—Graphic.
A very amusing and very instructive
book.—Spectator.
Adds useful testimony to curious infor-
mation.—All London News.
Full of curious interest to the general
reader and of valuable material for the
ethnological philosopher.—British Quarterly
Review.

We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a
welcome addition to all existing stores of
popular superstitions.—John Bull.
A work which merits attention as being
to a large extent sui generis.—Globe.
An interesting and important work,
Printed on fine paper it will be a book for
the boudoir as well as for the servant-
Natal and Military Gazette.

Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is
the same at bottom whether his skin be
yellow or white.—London Quarterly Review.
We can promise the student a rich
field of matter on a very interesting
subject.—Printing Times.
Contains some very curious illustrations
of Chinese superstitions.—London and China
Express.

Deserving of careful reading. Throws
much light on the study of comparative
mythology.—(Shanghai) Celestial Empire.
Dr. Denny has contributed not a little
to exhibit the inner life and mode of
thought of the Chinese people.—North
China Herald.

Amusing and instructive enough to com-
mand a ready sale.—Hongkong Daily Press.
The book is one for the general reader,
thoroughly readable and entertaining from
beginning to end.—China Mail.

A book of reference to the student and
a light and pleasant volume.—Shanghai
Courier.
Abounding with entertaining and inter-
esting matter.—Japan Mail.
Pleasantly written and instructive.
Herald Tribune.

We trust the author will continue his
interesting researches. He has produced
a very interesting and valuable volume
even if he has not established his theory
—New York Nation.
Representative of the interest and im-
portance of the study of folklore.—London
Teller.
We may thank Mr. Denny for treating
the subject with broad ideas and from a
high plane.—New York Evening Post.
Dr. Denny appears to have done his
work with great thoroughness.—Australasian.
Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine
qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des maté-
riels importants.—La République française
(Paris).
Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli
che non si leggono, ma si divano.—Revista
di Roma.
Indispensable to the student of the very
interesting subject of Folklore.—Dublin
University Magazine.
For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 21, 1879. [my1879]

Intimations.
A NEW STOCK OF
NEXT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO
EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT A REASONABLE RATE.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMME
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVE
PATTERNS.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GO-
SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASH-
BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS;
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.
THE Circulation of THIS PAPER
has been very much extended. The
following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Of-
fice, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low & Co.,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Tsai
Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How
Shop, Small Market Street, New City;
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam;
Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam;
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh
Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook
Street.
Fuzhou.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, A-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Ma-
time Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Ma-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yau Chuen, Ma-
time Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hei, Ma-
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kw
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.
Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Ma-
time Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Ma-
pai Office, Yokohama.
Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kw
Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Of-
fice.
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tat & Co.
The above are some of the Agents
others will be published, when they
arranged for. Negotiations are in pro-
gress with the express couriers who carry
official despatches and Peking Gazette
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior
of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIR
BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ...
Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Do-
Licensed Bearers (each).
Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 35 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Day, ...
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
piculs, per Load, ...
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 800
piculs, per Day, ...
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
piculs, per Load, ...
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 8
piculs, per Day, ...
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 8
piculs, per Load, ...
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 8
piculs, Half Day, ...
Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...
" One Hour, ...
" Half-an-Hour, ...
After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.
Nothing in this Scale prevents private
charts.
That for the Street Coolies is a
low:—
STREET COOLIES.
Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.
One Day, ... 50
Half Day, ... 30
Three Hours, ... 15
One Hour, ... 10
Half Hour, ... 5
Nothing in the above Scale is to affect
agreements.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will in future be conducted under the Firm of SHARP & DANBY.

SHARP & Co.,
Estate Agents and Valuers.
WILLIAM DANBY, O.E.,
Architect and Surveyor.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
lately occupied by
Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, April 17, 1879. my17

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.
No. 4.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
The Ballads of the Shik-king.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.
Alcohol in China.
Appendix to Wylie's "Coins of the Ta-Ching Dynasty." "Hien Fung" Period.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries.—
A Few Fatty Additions to Dr Douglas' Dictionary.
Treatise on the Shik-king.
Ancient Vases.
Inheritance.
The Spring.
Adoption.
The Term Kwal.
Mongol and Yuan-pao.
Lasshold Usage.
Chinese Coins.
Coronation of the King of Looboo.
The Ougur Alphabet.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 21, 1879.

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Out-of CLOTHING, BOOKS, OR PAPERS will be thankfully received at the SAILOR'S HOME, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEECES, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Gilmán & Co.
OBEIDA, British ship, Captain S. Clyma.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

TAIWAN, German barque, Captain C. Jensen.—Arnhold, Karterg & Co.
QUEEN OF INDIA, British barque, Capt. R. H. Cary.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FLUERS CASTLE, British steamer, Capt. Kidder.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PARALOS, French barque, Captain T. Pasco.—Carlson & Co.
ANIE W. WENTON, American barque, Captain H. O. Winton.—Order.

VIRIVUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Cal.—Order.

To-day's ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE SALE.

AUCTION OF ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, LARGE TELESCOPE, AQUARIUM, &c., &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by J. McALLUM, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Mosque Terrace, on

TUESDAY,

the 26th Instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Comprising: Drawing Room Suite, covered with Green Rep; Handsome Blackwood Tables, with Marble-tops; Walnut Centre Table; A Rosewood Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard; Chimney-piece Mirrors, Carpets, Crotonne and Lace Curtains, Book Case and Books, Pictures, &c., &c.; Dining Table and Chairs, Side-board, Whatnots, Dinner and Dessert Services, Out Glassware, Electro-Plated Ware, Silver Crest Stand, &c., Cutlery, Fender and Fire Irons, &c., &c.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE—Comprising: Iron Bedstead, Chairs, Lady's Mahogany Wardrobe, with Mirror Door and Wings; Toilet Tables and Mirrors, Washstand and Service, a Wilson's Sewing-Machine in Walnut Cabinet, &c., &c., &c.

To be on view after Noon on Monday. Catalogues will be issued.
—Hongkong, April 26, 1879. ap29

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The German Steamer "OLYMPIA," NAGEL, Master, expected here on MONDAY Next, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1879. ap29

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "GLENHORN," Captain GASSON, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, April 26, 1879. ap29

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Glenhorn having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—except the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 o'clock, on MONDAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong, April 26, 1879. my3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 25, Hattie E. Tapley, American ship, 246, R. Tapley, Nagasaki April 17, Coal.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
April 25, Glenorchy, British steamer, 1775, Hogg, Saigon April 21, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
April 26, Faugh Balough, German barque, 240, D. Rute, Chefoo April 16, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.
April 26, Hwai Yuen, Chinese steamer, from Canton.
April 26, Glenhorn, British steamer, 1450, J. Gasson, London March 16, via ports of call, and Singapore April 20, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 26, Rajanattianahar, for Bangkok.
26, Cassandra, for Saigon.
26, Douglas, for Coast Ports.
26, Diamante, for Manila.
26, Yangtze, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Emilio V., for Manila.
Hwai Yuen, for Shanghai.
Tung Tung, for Canton.
Emil Julius, for Chefoo.
Finnborg, for Takao.
Orusader, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Glenorchy, for Saigon, 35 Chinese.
Per Glenhorn, from Straits, 150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Douglas, for Swatow, Mr. J. F. Dubois; from Foochow, Baron G. E. Levil, and Mr. W. Wheeler.
Per Diamante, for Manila, Messrs J. B. Rozas, J. N. Fernandez, E. Ullmann, and T. D. Kyle.
Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, Doctor Schadenberg.
Per Rajanattianahar, for Bangkok, 249 Chinese.
Per Cassandra, for Saigon, 150 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Glenorchy reports: Moderate winds and fine weather throughout.

The German barque Faugh Balough reports: First part southerly winds, later strong N.E. monsoon and foggy.

The British steamer Glenhorn reports: Experienced strong N.E. winds and heavy swell. Passed S. Moray and Arratoon Aguar, in lat. 4.17 N., long. 106.8 E.

CARGOES.

Per S. S. Sargledon, Hongkong to London, sailed 22nd April, 1879.—825,740 lbs. Congon, and 3,004 lbs. Soots—total 828,750 lbs.; 32 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, 27 pkgs. Waste Silk, and 8,076 pkgs. Sundries.

Per Khiva, sailed 22nd April, 1879.—To London: from Canton, 1049 boxes Tea (containing 21,210 lbs. Congon), and 19 boxes Silk Piece Goods; from Shanghai, 253 bales Raw Silk, and 2 cases Silk Piece Goods; from Yokohama, 4 bales Waste Silk.—To Continent: from Canton, 18 cases Silk Piece Goods; from Shanghai, 37 bales Raw Silk.—To New York: from Canton, 17 bales Raw Silk; from Shanghai, 38 bales Raw Silk.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Hwai Yuen, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 27th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Crusader, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 28th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For HANKOW.—
Per Feronia, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 28th inst.

For FOOCHOW.—
Per Braemar Castle, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Glenhorn, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Paladin, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

For HANKOW.—
Per Malabar, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Athol, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Kilamey, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet Oceanic will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, April 26, 1879. my6

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet Nizam, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

HOURS OF CLOSING.

THE CONTRACT MAILS.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIXON Box, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When Name. From.

Oct. 13, Ernest, Antwerp.

15, Rosine, Cardiff.

19, Hermann, Bremen.

Nov. 21, Fulda, Hamburg.

29, Rosaire, Cardiff.

Dec. 13, Blenheim, Flushing.

23, Glamis Castle, Cardiff.

Feb. 2, Vale of Doon, Antwerp.

12, Edward Barrow, Hamburg.

13, South American, Penarth.

13, Vigilant, Cardiff.

22, Grossfurt Constantine, Hamburg.

23, Monte Rosa, Cardiff.

23, G. C. Trufant, Cardiff.

Mar. 4, Chocorus, London (via Cardiff).

5, Windhover, London.

8, Orestes (s), Liverpool.

11, Hankow (s), London.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenhina, Glenartney.

Broomshire.

Sailing Vessels.

Carricks, Agnes Muir.

Abbey Town, Ems.

Whitewater, Werre.

At Liverpool.

Patrolus (s), Adam M. Simpson.

Orestes (s), Arammon (s).

John A. Briggs.

Quotations.

Hongkong, April 26, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$575.

" Old " cash, " "

" New Benares, cash, 540.

" Old " cash, " "

" New Malwa, credit, 775.

" Allowance Teals, " "

" Old Malwa, credit, 775.

" Allowance Teals, " "

Exchange.

Bank Wire, " " 3/7.

" 30 days' sight, " " 3/7 1/2.

" 6 months' sight, " " 3/8.

Orestes, " " 3/8 1/2.

Documentary, 6 months' sight, 3/8 1/2.

India Wire, " " 22 1/2.

Shanghai, demand, " " 22 1/2.

" 80 days' sight, " " 7 1/2.

Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine " " 28 50.

Sovereigns, " " 8 50.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4 1/2 prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,400.

China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800.

North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,800.

Yangtze Ins. Assn., Tls. 750.

Chinese Insurance Co., \$280.

R.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$750.

China Fire Ins. Co., \$175.

H.K. & W. Dock Co., 6 1/2 prem.

H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$5 dia.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17.

China Coast Ste. Nav. Co., Tls. 95, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Co., \$70.

Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55.

China Sugar Refining Co., \$137.

Chinese Imperial Loan, \$118.

Do. of 1877, \$110.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, April 26, 1879.

BASIN—9 a.m. " " 30.250.

Do. 1 p.m. " " 80.154.

Do. 4 p.m. " " " "

TRADING—9 a.m. " " 69.

Do. 1 p.m. " " 72.

Do. 4 p.m. " " " "

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 68.

Do. Do. 1 p.m. 63.

Do. Do. 4 p.m. " "

Do. Maximum " " 72.

Do. Minimum " " 68.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Olympia leaves for Manila.
Notice of optional cargo per Glenearn to be given before 10 a.m.

Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Free Entertainment at Temperance Hall, Stanley Street.

9 p.m.—Billiards Performance at the Stag Hotel.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—
St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon, The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.

Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, —Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 29:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. J. McCallum's residence, No. 6, Mosque Terrace.

3 p.m.—Glenearn leaves for Shanghai.

WEDNESDAY, April 30:—
2 p.m.—Athol leaves for Singapore, &c.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, &c., at No. 24, Gage Street.

5 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.

SATURDAY, May 3:—
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Goods per Glenearn undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, May 6:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

TUESDAY, May 20:—
3 p.m.—Conformatory Meeting of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

WEDNESDAY, May 28:—
Dividend of 5% on Shares of Yangtze Insurance Association, payable at the office of Russell & Co.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Astringent Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, JOHN VARDLEY VERNON VERNON to MRS. VERNON, eldest daughter of Captain Henry O'Neill.

DIED.

At Macao, on the 2

was then allowed from the Provincial Treasurer's chest wherewith to buy grain to replace that borrowed from the district granary. Now it would have been too expensive to purchase grain in the market, and therefore the Magistrate used to send messengers to buy it at wholesale prices from the country-farmers. The price was fixed at 500 cash—about two shillings or half-a-crown—a load, or say about twopenny an English stone. It was the practice however of the Magistrate to make the villagers deliver their own grain, and moreover, whatever the quality of that grain, to complain of its dampness, its coarseness, &c., and to weigh it unfairly. The result was that instead of receiving 500 cash for a load, the villagers used to give the Magistrate a present of 1000 cash to be absolved from selling each peul due from them, which money the Magistrate pocketed himself. By this arrangement the Magistrate secured 1500 cash wherewith to furnish each peul of rice to the soldiers. The thing came to be looked upon as a regular *corvée* (差), and this it remains to the present day. Each registered tax payer has nominally to sell so many peuls of rice for each acre of land on which he pays taxes, in other words to pay 1000 cash more (taxation for each acre, or two acres, as the case may be. The registered land-owners are those who pay land-tax. It has already been explained elsewhere how the land-tax is shifted from one registered owner to the other accordingly as transfers of land are made.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE AMERICAN MAIL, from San Francisco March 6th, are long behind-date, through the breaking down of the P. M. steamer *Alaska*, which would probably have Honolulu on the 14th April.

THE NEXT AUSTRALIAN MAILS may be expected here to-morrow (Sunday), by the E. and A. mail steamer *Normandy*.

THE NEXT FRENCH AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS (via Gallie), may be expected here on May 1st, by the M. M. steamer *Iravaddy*.

THE SERVICE at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. J. C. Edge.

WE understand that nothing is finally settled yet as to Mr. Lowcock's successor in the Legislative Council.

IT will be observed by advertisement that O. & O. S. S. *Oceanic* will not leave until the 6th, instead of the 3rd, as previously notified.

WE regret to note that sorrowful news from the States will prevent Colonel Mosby, the United States Consul, from taking a prominent part in the reception of General Grant.

WE are informed that there is no truth in the statement published in this morning's paper, to the effect that His Excellency the Governor has issued an order that no more summonses are to be taken out for the present by the Inspector of Nuisances.

AN inquest was held this afternoon on the bodies of two infant children (twins) at Wellington Barracks, before the Coroner (C. V. O'neagh, Esq.) and Messrs F. A. O'neagh, A. L. G. Pereira, and E. Pereira, as a Jury. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

IN addition to General Grant and his suite, the Governor has invited Mr. Robert Hart, to stay at Government House during his sojourn in Hongkong. Mr. Hart, who returns to China to take up his duties as Inspector General of Customs, will arrive by the same steamer as the General, the M. M. *Iravaddy*.

IN our sixth page to-day we give the sketch of the career of General Grant to which we referred yesterday, and a sketch of the eccentric and lovable Professor Blackie of Edinburgh, from the *World's* "Celebrities at Home." As General Grant will be amongst us next week, we believe the ably-written sketch we make room for to-day will be of interest.

APPROXIMATE of the paragraph which we gave a few days ago as to the open source of poison to our little ones lying in the fact that the amahs will allow them to partake of impure water, a medical friend draws our attention to the *Medical Gazette* of the 8th November last, where (p. 58) we find another source of danger which ought to be mentioned over and over again to the Hongkong public. In 1877 a local physician had a very interesting case of lead-poisoning, and looking over the literature relating to such cases, found American leather-cloth mentioned as a fruitful source of that disease. Some years ago in Berlin and other parts of Germany many healthy persons suffered from lead-poisoning, and parents and medical men were puzzled as to the source of the poison. At last attention was directed to American cloth, as the reports of the cases showed a distinct connexion between their frequency and the intensity of the sun's rays. A specimen of the cloth was analysed, and 427 per cent. of metallic lead found in it. The cloth being exposed to the light for six hours,

the coat becomes friable and peels off. Bearing in mind the vast extent to which American cloth is now used in furniture, in parambulators, chairs, basket covers, hand bags &c., it would be well to bear in mind that a small quantity picked off by a child and conveyed to that receptacle where everything it gets hold of must go, its mouth, may cause ill and trouble. We are far from wishing to be alarmists, but there are still such parambulators in town, we believe, and a word in season may save years of regret.

WE would remind those of our readers who love, or know anything of, the science of billiards, that Mr. Herbert Roberts, the son of the Lancashire lad, John Roberts, who, by his written dissertations on the game, and his life-long devotion to it, has done more to popularise billiards than any man living—gives his first entertainment in Hongkong on Monday evening, when he hopes to be met by Mr. Fred. Shorter, who acknowledges only as his betters in billiards the Champion, John Roberts, Junr., and Cook. The exhibition will take place at the Stag Hotel. We understand that Mr. Roberts had considerable difficulty in getting a room and a table for his business, a difficulty he has never experienced anywhere else he has travelled, either in Australia or India. He was unable to effect a satisfactory arrangement with the lessee of the Hongkong Hotel; and although the City Hall was to be had, the expense of conveying and fitting up a hired table, and seats there, would have outrun the profit. Besides, where was the table to be hired? We hope, for the credit of the billiard-players of the Colony, that Mr. Roberts will not be disappointed in his expectation of a good house. Billiards in his hands is not the dumb show the game sometimes degenerates into. His fancy hand-play is novel, beautiful, surprising, and amusing, and those who know the scientific game and those who do not, are equally sure to spend a pleasant hour or two if they patronise his exhibitions.

IT appears to be somewhat doubtful whether the mode of public reception proposed to be given to General Grant is likely to receive that support which the Committee might have reasonably expected. Some of our readers have hinted that a public ball is not the form of reception which the gallant General would prefer, if indeed he can be said to be fond of anything of the kind. Grant is credited by many with an aversion to all sorts of display, nearly equal to his dislike of long speeches. In the event, therefore, of the idea of a ball not meeting with the general approval of the public, it will become a question what other form the public welcome of the great American shall take, for we believe that a widespread feeling exists that something should be done. A correspondent suggested some days ago that a conversation would be an appropriate entertainment for the distinguished guest, and certainly the pleasant memories of a similar fête in the City Hall, given by our American friends on the occasion of the Centennial, give strength to the proposition. Unless, however, the General runs up first to Canton and thus gives the Committee a short time for preparations, it is difficult to see how justice can be done to such an event. The arrangements are, at all events, in good hands, and we doubt not but everything will be done which circumstances will permit to show proper honour to the man, and to the great country of which he is so prominent a citizen.

SINCE writing the above, we observe that the Committee for the proposed Ball have intimated that the subscription lists lying at the two Clubs and the stores will be closed at noon on Tuesday next; and that the subscription will be limited to \$10.

AT the Marine Court to-day, George Avel, A. Comenoso, J. Single, J. Wilkins, P. Franco, and J. Grangle, seamen, British ship *Cilurnum*, were charged with refusal of duty. Captain Beadle said defendants had complained of not having enough to eat; they were told they could have as much as they wanted, and all but the third, fourth and fifth defendants went to their work. These three men asked for their discharge, and said they would do no more work. They were refused their discharge, and told that they must go to their work. They refused saying:—"Very well, there will be more to join us." After breakfast, the six defendants refused to work. The first prisoner said, in defence, that he refused duty because he could not get enough to eat. He had been sworn at several times, and the vessel had been dimitted twice in seven months. The second prisoner complained of sickness, and said the mate had struck him. The third said he did not get enough to eat, and he would not trust his life in the ship, as she was not fit to go to sea, being over-masted. The fourth prisoner said he did not get enough to eat; could not say if he got what he signed for, as he never went out to see his food weighed. The fifth said he had strained himself lifting a cask of beef. The sixth

prisoner complained of the insufficiency of the provisions. The day before yesterday, he said, six sweet potatoes had been sent forward for ten men; he did not know the weight. He also said he was afraid of his life, the vessel having been twice dimitted. Captain Beadle stated that the last defendant joined the ship at Cardiff without a rag to his back, and was now in debt to the ship. He had given a great deal of trouble. The crew had never complained of getting short allowance of provisions until yesterday. It was entirely the fault of the crew not working that the ship got dimitted; the mangle stay was carried away and then the jibboom went. If the men had exerted themselves, the topmast would have been saved; he had had to get the crew out of the forecabin himself. The case was remanded till Monday, in order that enquiries might be made regarding the complaint about short allowance of provisions and the state of masts and rigging.

RIFLE MATCH.

A friendly match was shot off to-day, at the Kowloon Rifle Butts, between the Volunteers and the Police, resulting in the latter winning by thirty points. The best score was made by Gunner Walkington, who scored 68; Inspector Cameron being second with 66 points, and Sergeant Toomey third with 64. On the 400 yards range Gunner Walkington made four bullseyes, and three centres. The Police used Snider Carbines, and the Volunteers regulation Snider Rifles. The match was very well contested on both sides. Below we give the full scores:—

	Police.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Quinsey,	20	9	15	44	
" Grant,	21	16	20	57	
" Toomey,	22	22	20	64	
P. O. Butlin,	23	18	16	57	
Insp. Thomson,	23	19	20	62	
P. O. McLennan,	20	18	18	56	
" Stewart,	22	14	15	51	
Insp. Cameron,	22	21	23	66	
Grand total	407				

	Volunteers.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Gunner Orley,	21	20	12	53	
Corp. Dunn,	15	22	21	58	
Corp. Schmitt,	13	7	16	36	
" Walkington,	24	19	25	68	
Corp. McCullum,	16	13	17	46	
Gunner Goldsmith,	19	17	23	59	
" Wolters,	21	17	18	56	
Sergt. Whitehead,	17	17	20	54	
Grand total	427.				

THE following is the Order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sunday after Easter, 27th April, 1879:—

Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Numbers xx. v. 14; Second Lesson, Luke xxv. v. 28; Venite, No. 7 Monk; Psalm, Nos. 142 and 148 Monk; Te Deum, No. 35 Monk; Benedicite, No. 12 Monk; Anthem, Hymn 127, "At the Lamb's night feast we sing," Hymn, "Jesus, meek and gentle," No. 184.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Numbers xx. v. 14; Second Lesson, "Philippians iv. v. 10; Psalm, No. 142, page 148 Monk; Magnificat, No. 105 Monk; Nunc Dimittis, No. 81 Monk; First Hymn, "Jesualem my happy home," No. 236; Second Hymn, "Abide with me," No. 27.

THE usual fortnightly entertainment at the Temperance Hall will take place on Monday next. The admission being free, except for civilians 20 cents. The following is the programme:—

- 1.—Pianoforte Duet.
- 2.—Song, Banjo accompaniment. *Goodbye, Sarah Jane*.
- 3.—Song, *Molly Darling*.
- 4.—Reading (in character) *Bardell v. Pickwick*.
- 5.—Song (comic) *More like your dad every day*.
- 6.—Song, *The Village Blacksmith*.
- 7.—Song (comic), *Bloomsbury Square*.
- 8.—Vocal Duet.
- 9.—Piano Solo.
- 10.—Song, *Tom Bowling*.
- 11.—Song (comic) *Will you allow me to see you home?*
- 12.—Song, *Robin Adair*.
- 13.—Vocal Duet.
- 14.—Song, *The Old Log Cabin*.

AN important concession has been made to the Straits Settlements in postal matters. The Home Government have approved of the suggestions made by the Government there, on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, that sorters, to arrange letters and papers for Singapore should be appointed to travel with the P. & O. mail steamers from Penang to that port. There is no doubt, therefore, in future why the P. & O. mails should be delivered within half an hour of their arrival at the Post Office. The Postmaster-General has requested heads of firms to furnish the names of all gentlemen in their service who are likely to receive correspondence from the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

THE following telegrams received by the *Straits Times* give additional items of news as to the war and other important matters:—

London, April 17.—The forces relieving Elowe consist of 6,000 men. The Zulus

are 35,000 strong and await the attack of the column.

The Zulus attacking Wood's camp near Lameberg and repulsed after four hours' fighting, numbered 20,000.

London, April 12.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received an offer from the Sultan of Turkey to depose the Khedive of Egypt and appoint Haim Vassih his successor.

The *Daily News* of Saturday last states that the Sultan has not decided upon anything with regard to the Khedive, but it is believed that an amicable arrangement will be effected.

REFERRING to the losses of the O. B. C. the *Hongkong Gazette* states that the exact amount now proposed to be taken from the Reserve Fund is 311,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the Fund of only 14,000. If to this loss be added 75,000, for the half-yearly dividend at the usual rate, in recent years, of 10 per cent., we get a total for 1878 of 386,000. In two years, therefore, the Bank has lost 561,000, or more than one-third of its paid-up capital. As regards the C. M. B. the Colombo Manager, writes to the papers that "the loss on working, &c. for the six months amounts to 30,000, and that the sum of 120,000 has been transferred from the Reserve Fund to a Special Reserve to meet depreciation on Government paper and silver. This will probably account for the reported loss of 175,000, to which you refer—though the 120,000 is rather a judicious provision than a loss.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket, Acting Magistrate.)

Saturday, April 26.

The business to-day was light. Chan Tung Ming and another man were sentenced to one month's hard labour each, and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for six hours at the Recreation Ground, for exhibiting indecent pictures there.

Daniel McLeod, seaman, British steamer *Ben Gloe*, was charged with drunkenness and refusing to pay chair hire. He was fined 50 cents, and ordered to pay \$1 to the chair coolie.

Robert Jacob, seaman, *Ben Gloe*, was fined \$1 for drunkenness.

Wan Afus, fisherman, was fined \$20, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, for being found in the unlawful possession of 25 lbs. of copper nails.

Leung Angan, a coolie, was sent to three months' hard labour for stealing a piece of wood. He was an old offender.

Kwok Chat Sing, boatman, was charged with stealing one pair of shoes, the property of Mr. T. G. Williamson, from the Cricket Ground.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The *Glencarn*, which arrived here this afternoon, brings English papers as late as the 21st ult., thus beating the French mail by five days. The following are the principal items of news concerning the war at the Cape:—

The *Balmoral Castle* arrived in Plymouth Sound at nine o'clock on the night of the 20th March, having on board Mrs. Shepstone, wife of the late Captain Shepstone, who was killed at Isandula, twelve widows of non-commissioned officers and men and eighteen children of deceased soldiers. She has also brought the body of the late Professor Clifford.

The following intelligence was received by the Government on February 22, from Mr. Austin, the resident magistrate at Quilting, Basutoland:—

"I have just heard from reliable sources that the Chief Moseosi sent this morning to call up all the people who acknowledge him, on the north-east side of the Orange River, to catch their horses, and come up to him; that he is tired of seeing the forces at Palmit Fontein and is coming down to attack the place to-night, and kill all the officials, and sweep the country down to Telle, and stop our forces there." Colonel Southey has been ordered to move all his available forces on to the Basutoland border, to support the force at Palmit Fontein under Captain Grant. Colonel Minto is directed to move his men from Fort Beaufort to Queen's Town. Colonel Brabant, who is now at Untata with a large force, has been instructed to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Basutoland if necessary, and the officer commanding at Koutstad has received similar instructions.

Messengers for Cetywayo had previously been with Moseosi, who has long been disaffected, and who is now harbouring one of his sons who had escaped from prison. More reassuring reports have since reached King William's Town from Captain Grant, commanding the C.M.R. at Palmitfontein, and it is understood that the principal Basuto chief Letsea will himself quell any disturbance that may arise. Some troops of yeomanry under Colonel Southey have proceeded to Palmitfontein, and other dispositions have been made to meet any emergency.

Her Majesty's ship *Shah* arrived at Simon's Town on Sunday with reinforcements from St. Helena for Natal. As the request of the Governor of the island, Captain Bradshaw, who was returning home from the Pacific Station, brought with him 170 soldiers, and is prepared also to land 650 sailors and marines.

A Pietermaritzburg correspondent telegraphing thence on Feb. 24, eight p. m., says, in consequence of the arrival of the relieving force by the *Shah*, an expedition for relieving Elowe, by bringing away a portion of the garrison, has been determined upon. The new arrivals will hold Stanger and the lower Tugela, and the relieving force will consist of five companies of the Connaught Rangers (Tenedos men) and a squadron of mounted infantry, all under the command of Colonel Law. The past week has been wholly without an event of importance. At the beginning of the week it was reported that Colonel Pearson had repelled an attack upon his position at Elowe, with great slaughter of the enemy. News since received, dating to the 18th inst., makes it clear that this report had no foundation.

An attempt is to be made to establish a chain of intermediate posts during the stay on the border. The General inspected Fort Pearson and Tenedos, and directed some minor improvements to be effected in both, especially the latter, from which it has been found necessary to withdraw a portion of the garrison, because in case of attack all but

the defenders of the fortified interior of the post would be exposed to the fire of the enemy. Before leaving Fort Pearson the General addressed the troops in garrison, stating in the course of his speech that the disaster at Isandula was the result of the tactical errors on the part of those in command and difficulty in procuring ammunition. In the Coast districts, and especially at Durban, it is reported that the General narrowly escaped public insult, his presence having encouraged alarm rather than confidence. At Durban no invasion is seriously apprehended, but in deference to Lord Chelmsford's representations the burgesses have determined upon making preparations for defence. The inhabitants favour the scheme of outside works, and call upon the Government to construct redoubts at various points in the line of circumvallation, leaving the Borough Council to form connection works by bank and ditch. The military commandant insists, however, upon a plan of house defence, and the Government has refused to provide any funds except for the execution of this scheme. Much strong feeling has been manifested as the first result of this difference of opinion.

Lord Chelmsford is now back in Pietermaritzburg, and a letter in the *Times* of this day (21st) attributes to him a determination not to visit the coast districts again, except upon compulsion. The Tugela still remains high, and the flood will probably increase, the continuous heavy rains which have been falling here during the past few days having been reported general. There is no other news from the border, and nothing confirms the expectation that Cetywayo would make a move on the appearance of the new moon. From the northern districts it is reported that the gold fields have been abandoned, and that Lydenburg is in hourly expectation of attack from Secocoeni, who is said to have been joined by Mapoch. Colonel Wood has safely effected a removal of his permanent camp, which is now situated at the head water of the White Umfolosi and the Pwana. His patrols in the disputed territory south of the Pongola have provoked reprisals in the German settlements north of that river, the ownership to which is also in dispute. These reprisals have been conducted in a very barbarous manner by Umbeline, the Swazi pretender.

The Cape papers contain no reference to the hissing of Lord Chelmsford, but off inquiry on board the steamer at Plymouth it was stated that these manifestations had come from the south of the colony, but in this respect they only represented the views of the older inhabitants.

The *Cape Argus* says: "Serious reports come by way of Natal as to the state of affairs in the Lydenburg districts. Apart from Secocoeni's evident intention to assume the offensive, fears are entertained of trouble with Mapoch, a chief who has been showing signs of uneasiness for the last four months, and whose reserve borders upon the main roads running from the capital to the Goldfields, which are now, to all intents and purposes, deserted. Captain Riedel, who is holding Fort Burgers, Weeler, and Kaughaball with a force of only 100 men, has received orders to evacuate these posts at his discretion, retiring upon Lydenburg or Middelburg. A correspondent on this border writes away with the guns in the event of it being found necessary to abandon the forts. He says, indeed, that escape with simple life will be a matter of extreme uncertainty."

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

The *Gaeta* de Madrid publishes an announcement from the Secretary of State calling on those who have any right to the indemnification allowed by the Chinese Government for the losses they sustained in the cargo and effects stolen from the Spanish barque *Soberana*, which vessel was stranded in the Island of Formosa in 1862, to prefer their claims.

There were forwarded to China yesterday (16th) in the steamer *Esmeralda* \$343,100 worth in gold; in the *Panay* \$140,000, and in the *Emmy* \$100,000; making a total of \$583,100, in Spanish gold coins.

News from Lilo says that in consequence of the indolence of the weather prevailing for the last two weeks, the preparations for the floating of the steamer *Maclean* have been suspended.

The measurement of the two new steamers, *Gravina* and *Churruar*, was being taken yesterday (17th), which will be soon completed, and their first voyage, it is said, will be for China.

On the return of the steamer *Sorsogon* from Tabaco, she will probably be sent to China to have her bottom scraped.

We are informed that the construction of tramways from the coal mines of Compostela (Cebu) to the landing place of the same will shortly commence.

Mr. Evaristo Battle Hernandez has been nominated Consul for the Mexican Republic at Manila.

Captain Nichols, late of the American barque *Maoni*, has applied for a passport to proceed to his country.

According to the disposition of the Board of Health, the mail steamer *Paraguay*, on her arrival from Singapore on the 10th, was put in quarantine for three days.

The *William Phillips* brings to Manila from Saigon, 14,000 piculs rice at 27 cents per picul of freight, 25 lay days; the *Prior*, 10,500 piculs, at 27 cents per picul rice and 38 cents per picul paddy, 23 lay days; the *Wodan* brings 10,500 piculs at private rate.

Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Gazette* hears from Shanghai that the losses on China tea are very serious, and to bring the trade into a healthy state the export should be reduced by one fourth, at least. The Indian teas are now in great favour at home, and take the first rank. As only about 70 or 80 chops of Ningbooh and Johang teas compete with the second grades of Aseam and Kachar, the bulk of the first crop teas grown in the Yangtze valley are on an equality with the third selections of Indian teas. Mr. Iwata's confident expression of opinion upon the suitability of Japan tea for England, and the capacity of the London market to consume about thirty millions of pounds of the poor stuff yearly, have been noted in Shanghai with derision, and it is to be hoped that tea-growers in Japan will no longer be deceived by it.

The Government of Japan does not even yet appear to have fully appreciated the value of permitting freedom of speech on the part of its subjects, as witness the following incident:—On the evening of the 25th inst., the members of the *Sei-shin*, a

society formed to deliver lectures, held a meeting at the temple of Ganso-ji, Osaka, and about 1,500 men assembled to listen. When Nishimura, one of the members, finished his lecture, and was on the point of leaving the place, he was ordered to stop by a police inspector, who prohibited the other members giving any more lectures that night. Nishimura was declared to have violated the peace of the country and was taken to the police station, where he was placed in custody. What the end of this will be is not yet known.

OSAKA.

The correspondent of the *Hogo News* writes:—The new hospital on Nakano-shima, I tended to supersede the one at Mi-o, was opened on the 1st inst., by the Governor. It is composed of a number of buildings in semi-European style, standing in spacious grounds. The main building contains lecture and operating rooms, and the surgery. The lunatic ward is at the rear. One of the wings is set apart for the accommodation of patients belonging to the police. The new establishment has one great fault,—the various wards are matted with the ordinary tatami, and if any contagious disease were to break out, it would be a very difficult matter to eradicate it. It would have been a far better plan to have left the board floors uncovered, so that they could be scrubbed from time to time. The hospital has no European physician on its staff. It is under the control of Dr. Takahashi, who is considered a very capable man.

HIROO.

The *Hogo News* says the trade of Kobe is evidently improving, if one may judge by the following item from the *Osaka Shimpu*:—"The Kobe *Zosom-ba* (shipyard) has received orders for over forty sailing vessels of foreign model since the beginning of the year. On the 31st inst., fifty-five masts arrived at the yard from Tosa." The *News* knows of four establishments in the port where vessels are built on European models—the Government yard at Shikida; its neighbour, the Kosaku Bun Kioku; Messrs. Reid and Osler's; and a private yard at Kawasaki; but from what it can learn, the statement of the *Shimpu* must be subjected to a good deal of examining before it can be brought within the limits of fact. But that there is a good deal of ship-building going on in the neighbourhood is true, and it is hailed as a healthy sign, and one that points to an expansion of trade.

THE EFFECTS OF NEW COFFEE.

The *Hanelsblad* of the 16th March says:—"With regard to the Netherlands vessel *Bastian Pot*, which left Chiloach on the 4th February last bound for Rotterdam, we learn the following details. Shortly after she left the port, frequent cases of fever occurred on board, and with such a violence that the Captain died on the 11th February, followed by the mate, the carpenter, and seven of the crew, making a total of ten deaths. There remained nine of the crew, who were also attacked by the same disease, and they were so weak at one time that they could scarcely stand up. Other calamities, however, came to make their situation worse, stormy weather prevailing with very high sea running. The strongest among them then decided to tie up the ladder, leaving the sails standing, and in this position they prepared to meet their fate before the wind and the current. On the 6th March they fell in with the British barque *Magnificent*, which immediately rendered them assistance. The Captain of the *Magnificent* sent on board the disabled vessel his mate and five sailors to convey the vessel to Batavia. During the latter voyage there were no more casualties, but the nine men were in such condition that necessitated their immediate removal to hospital on arriving at Batavia. The deaths are attributed to the foul air emanating from the cargo, which consisted of new coffee. Last year a vessel was dispatched from Penang with the same cargo for America, and the same phenomenon occurred."

The *Dagblad* of Batavia, in its issue of the 19th March, says:—"Eight seamen, the survivors of the crew of the *Bastian Pot*, who fell sick at sea, and had their vessel towed to this port by the British barque *Magnificent*, have been conveyed in carriages to the hospital. The *Magnificent* met the *Bastian Pot* in a disabled condition, with eleven corpses laid on the deck; these men presented a frightful appearance. If it be true that damp coffee produces such fatal consequences, as occurred on board this vessel, measures must be taken to prevent the recurrence of this danger."

THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

The *Japan Herald* translates from the *Hochi Shimbun* that several rumours have been current among the public since the abolition of the Looschoo han; but a telegram from Kagoshima says that the people in the Looschoos are quiet, and that the King at once obeyed the Imperial order, and left his capital for Tokio on the 4th inst. Writing on the same subject, the official paper, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (as quotes the *Herald*) says:—"The position taken by the Chinese Minister with regard to the Looschoos, being what is called a diplomatic secret, is not known to us for certain; but according to what we have heard, he has objected to the Japanese Government taking possession of a Chinese dependency, saying in substance:—'If we make inquiries at the Foreign Department, we are told that the charge has been effected by the King himself and his Ministers, and that the King, according to the usage of the country, has assumed the title of *Han-ko*, or King of the Han; if we ask the Japanese Government has forced the King to become a Lord of the Han and to descend to the rank of the Japanese Nobles, at which the people are bitterly aggrieved, and in consequence of friendly relations with us they have solicited our Government (the Chinese) to treat with Japan and ask that their country be permitted to remain in the same condition as hitherto. Which now is the truth? We ask you (Japanese Foreign Department) to favor us with a plain answer.' We also hear that it was in order to be beforehand with the Chinese Government that Mr. Matsuda, Chief Secretary, was ordered to Looschoo to at once abolish the Han and establish the *Ko*, and further that the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation has expressed himself to a certain person in the following words:—'In consequence of the past at which the affairs of Looschoo have now arrived, our Minister may have to leave this country, and in that case I shall only have the pleasure to see you for some few weeks more.'"

Portfolio.

THE GRAVE OF THE FIRSTBORN.

It is over now.
I have been a long time ill,
But to-day I am able to wander slow
To the churchyard round the hill.
'Tis there they have laid my little love,
Who lingered three little months—it was
not long—
And there they will lay me, too, ere the
waning light grows strong.

It is but a little grave
Where my little one is laid,
But I keep it decked with white flowers
every day.

And above, a kindly yew's protecting shade
Shelters it safe from rain and wind.
Sleep fast, my darling, sleep while yet you
may;
Your mother will not linger long behind.

Dear child, I wonder when
The last great morning breaks, and we shall
wake.

If I may bear you then
Safe in my nursing arms for I'll take;
Or will He suffer you to come before,
White soul, while I am waiting at the door?

Dear little grave, I strew
Fresh autumn flowers and garden blooms on
you;
I strew upon you roses white and red;
I fling my heart upon you, narrow bed;
Once, twelve months since, I launched my
heart, a rose,

Where, lit with laughter, Love's swift river
flows,
And lo! once more the year's swift pinions
move,
And now I cast it on the grave of love.

My love, myself, my child,
Lie buried here, and I am free again.
I would I were a slave, I loved my chain;
I would that I might see your sweet eyes
mild;

They were your father's eyes, who loves not
me—
I blame him not, but do forgive for thee.
It is not long I stay, my life, my dear,
Not long until we are together here.

Last year—it seems an age ago—
I had not seen him: then we went
Together on our road; and so,
By ways and converse innocent,
We gained at last the sacred gate
Of wedlock, and the hand of Fate
Lifted the latch, and we passed in
To the enchanted ground therein.
And now the winds of autumn rave,
And love lies dead within a grave.

Dear love, that liest there so still,
I go now till to-morrow's sun;
The autumn evening gathers chill,
The day is well-nigh done.
Sleep, dear, through all thy long untroubled
night,
Sleep calmly till the light.

—From "Queen, a Drama."

THE DOVES.

Pretty doves, so blithely ranging
Up and down the street;
Glossy throats all bright hues changing,
Little scarlet feet.

Pretty doves! among the daisies
They should come and flit!
All these hollow, noisy pleasures
Seem for them unfit.

Yet amidst our human plodding
They must love to be,
With their little heads a-nodding,
Busier than we.

Close to hoof and wheel they hover,
Glimmering right and left,
Sure some treasure to discover;
Rapid, shy, and deft.

Friendliest of feathered creatures,
In their timid guise,
Wisdom's little, silent teachers,
Praying us to wiser.

Fluttering at footsteps careless,
Danger swift to flee,
Lowly, trusting, faithful, fearless;
Oh, that such were we.

In the world and yet not of it,
Ready to take wing—
By this lesson could we profit
It were everything!

—Harriet McEwen Kimball.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

The visitor to Edinburgh who happens to be strolling in the afternoon under the shadow of the Castle Rock may very possibly chance to find his attention attracted, on a sudden turn in his walk, by a strange and picturesque figure, of which it is difficult to say whether it has more in common with that of a Castilian troubadour or of the Etrurian shepherd. It is the figure of a man of middle stature, lightly built; of finely chiselled features, cleanly shaven; a wealth of silken silver locks tumbling on his slender shoulders; a dark frock coat; a Shakespeare collar; a cavalier hat; a gray Shakespearian plaid intricately wrapped round the chest. If the wayfarer eavesdrops from his straight and independent path so as to pass close to this mysterious personage, ten to one that he will overhear him humming a Burchenlied, a drinking-song of Burns, or a chorus of Eschylus. Probably since the limping form of Sir Walter, or the lean face of Christopher North, used to be recognised by everybody in Princes Street, there has been no more familiar or striking presence in Edinburgh than that of Professor Blackie. His house in Hill Street is only a few doors removed from the former dwelling of the Great Unknown. The trusty old domestic who opens the door to you, who has been in the Professor's family all his life, and who speaks Scotch with an accent strongly suggesting Gaelic gutturals, ushers you into the library on the ground floor front, over the door of which is inscribed his master's motto in golden characters, *Scientia est vita*. The room is not very big, for the house itself is small, and is crammed from floor to ceiling with books on all subjects and in all languages. A large substantial table for spreading out and comparing authorities monopolises all the walking space, and makes you feel you are in a genuine workshop. There are few or no ornaments visible, except busts of Scott and Niebuhr, figures of the Chevalier Bunsen and Edward Gerhard, the friends of his youth and the directors of his early studies; a statuette of Goethe on the mantelpiece, a portrait of his mother on the wall.

Paul, which the late Mr. G. H. Lewes pronounced to be the best extant. But before you have had time to notice even as much as this, the Professor himself, in velvet shooting-jacket, has left his wife and bounded down stairs—a scottish gentleman who preserves the fire and the agility of a youth of twenty. What can he be for you? You must stay and dine, and join 'the Hellenic' afterwards, for this is the meeting night. The Hellenic Club is a famous institution. It assembles once a fortnight at the houses of the married members in succession, and has as its ostensible object the promotion of the higher Greek learning, though in point of fact the conference of scholars usually resolves itself into a carousal of deipnosophists.

Some notable evenings have been spent by this society. A dialogue of Plato, a chapter of Plotinus, or a play of Aristophanes having been read and prelected on in turn by the assembled members, the Professor leads the way up-stairs to where a sumptuous supper has been spread under the eye of Mrs. Blackie, who places herself, like a Speaker of the House of Commons, at the head of the table, a silent, much-respected, — perhaps much-needed, — restraining influence. Dr. James Donaldson, the rector of the High School, and of patriotic fame, is sure to be there, described by the Professor himself as

—hard and keen,
A granite block from granite Aberdeen.

Next him there has often, in the old days, been the late Lord Neaves, the 'Beta' of Blackwood, the elegant maker of *vers de société*. Opposite might be found Dr. Andrew Wood, who, amid the anxieties of a laborious profession, has found time to devote a tasteful translation of Horace.

Next there is sometimes known swarthy Professor David Masson; while opposite, Professor Sellar, the author of the *Argonauts*, may shed the refining influences of his Oxford training around. Song alternates with debate; and the Professor, guided by a remark from an ex-Professor of Divinity as to the preeminence of Mill as a metaphysician, will strike out ferociously against the Utilitarians, and wither up their principle by sarcastically referring to it as the greatest happiness of 'the greatest number, greatest number—number one! Or, again, he will be lashed into fury by the suggestion of some one that the personality of Homer is a myth, and inveigh savagely against Wolff and the whole tribe of Separatists; which, in turn, will lead him to expatiate on the higher systematising proclivities of the Germans. Or, acting upon the principle that when a man can write songs himself he should never sing those of others, he will troll forth, in lusty tones, 'The Quaker's Wife,' 'The Maid of Dalnacorra,' or 'A Song of Good Conservatives,' or the 'Herr Philister.'

Under few aspects does the Professor appear to better advantage than when he entertains his students at breakfast on the Saturday mornings of the winter season. Viewed even from a commissariat point of view, it must be no slight drain upon a man's resources to purvey a morning meal for alphabetical batches of about three hundred lads. Eight is the hungry company breakfast hour, and the hungry company arrive with exemplary punctuality. The Professor welcomes all with a few kind words, and after grace in Greek recommends his guests as a rule of their lives, to read, as he does, a chapter of the Septuagint every morning on rising. It is a leading maxim of his, too, that Greek being a living and not a dead language, his people should learn to speak it; and at these repasts consequently the rule is that every one present shall express his ideas and wants, as far as possible, in the speech of Xenophon. All the guests are somewhat sheepish and shy; but the Professor, aided by the tact of Mrs. Blackie, will occasionally elicit a shrewd remark. Raw red-haired Donald MacLeod, from the Isle of Skye, who lives all the week on herring, oatmeal, and potatoes, being importuned, will treat the company to a Gaelic song; and then the Professor will launch out on the importance of this tongue for philological and other purposes, relating how, after a terrible combat with cold indifference, he has succeeded in winning money enough from the pockets of his close-fisted countrymen to found and handsomely endow a chair of the Celtic language and literature in his much-loved University. Then some remark will make him revert to his past career, and he will inflame the peripatetic ambition of his audience by referring to his wanderings over Europe—happy Scotch professors, who have six months' annual holiday!—in search of truth and beauty; or he will recount how, being challenged thereto by Ernest Jones of Manchester, he met that doctry champion of Chartism on the platform of the music-hall to hold public appeal to reason on the merits of Democracy, and how the Red Republican, beaten, bobbed, and thumped, reeled home, and never recovered his defeat, like a second Salmacis, come to death by the disputative darts of a *Defensio pro Populo Anglicano*. Then, to vary the entertainment, the Professor will sing one of his own songs, perhaps 'Ye Tragical Ditties of Jonny Geddes and her Stoolie,' a ballad calculated to send his young friends out into the world with burning hate against episcopacy; or he will make their eyes sparkle with patriotic fire by chanting, 'The Lay of the Brave Cameron,' and how his killed clansmen fought and died at Quatre Bras. Then all rising will join in pealing forth *Guadagnus igitur* and the 'alphabetical batch,' now no longer hungry, will file out into the street, and forming into knots of twos and threes, will resolve to dedicate the day to idleness. Some will climb the crags of Arthur's Seat, to scan the distant shores of Fife; others will take the ferry-boat and cross the Forth to saunter among the bosky braes of Burntisland and Aberdeen; others will stroll across the Dean Bridge, westward through Dalmeny Woods to Barnbeg Castle by the sea;—none of them, it may be safely said, forgetful of what they saw and heard that morning.

As the Professor converts his breakfast-parlour into a class-room, so he does his class-room into a breakfast-parlour, and it may be added, so do others convert it into a beer garden. The Professor frequently deems it less incumbent upon him to expound the shades of meaning attaching to the optative mood than to devote himself to an exposition of the philosophy of things in general. Thus his pupils, who are desirous of mastering the speech of Plato, are frequently invited to dwell upon the beauties of Ovidian, investigate the merits of Mr. Browning's poetry, or consider the extreme antiquity of the Darwinian theory. The natural consequence of all this is that the Greek class-room is a scene of perpetual tumult, reminding one of the Greek and

Blues of the Roman Circus. Those who do not know their grammar sufficiently are exasperated at not having an opportunity of learning more; while those whose superior advantages have long ago enabled to master the boggary elements are delighted at not being obliged to retrace the weary waste of words and particles. It invariably, therefore, happens that no sooner is the Professor observed to be fairly embarked on a course of things in general than the former faction begins to register a protest against this lavish waste of time by O-O-ing and shuffling with their feet, whereupon the progressists feel bound in honour to raise a counter-demonstration, and the Professor's voice is finally drowned in a babel uproar of hissing, whistling, cock-crowing, and catcalls. With all this the Professor contrives to turn out fair Greek scholars. The fact is he has the knack of inspiring most of his students with such enthusiasm for his subject that nothing but their own unaided efforts is afterwards required to master it. There is probably no man within these four walls in whom the spirit of classic antiquity is so well realised, though many might be found more perfect in the mere dead letter. John Stuart Blackie is more properly a Professor of the Greek Literature than the Greek Language, a fact he seizes every available opportunity of impressing upon his pupils and the public, bitterly complaining that the want of a rightly graduated school system in the country should compel him to receive into his class students in all stages of preparation, from the peasant-lad who has just left the plough-till to the well-grounded dux of the High School or the Academy, and that he should be expected to minister equally to the wants of all.

Nor is the influence of the Professor confined to his own particular class-room; it makes itself felt among all the studious youth of the University, numbering over two thousand. He is known and recognised and beloved by all, for he identifies himself with their interest and aspirations; he utters in song the sympathies of their hearts, and in the *Senatus Academicus* he is the champion of their rights and liberties. At any concert or popular gathering much frequented by the Faculties, let but the plaided Professor of Greek appear, and a rousing cheer will rend the air. On the last day of the season, too, when the Professor distributes his prizes, his class-room is invaded by a host of Justinian jaunted jurists, Hawkey-hating Divinity knail men, and Greek-aborring medicals, all come to take their last look of the man they love yet cannot precisely understand. On these occasions the Professor makes a characteristic speech, which the reporters of all the Edinburgh dailies, who have fraudulently insinuated themselves into the lecture-room, are sure to give in full, no less for the instruction than the amusement of the heges, maliciously inserting all the interruptions, cries, and dramatic incidents. Then, after reciting a poem full of youth and fire, composed expressly for the occasion, he will bid them all an affectionate farewell, and casting his gown aside, start away to London, perhaps, to lecture to an assembly of the scientific and learned in Albemarle-street, or spend a few days with his artist-friend Mr. James Archer of Philmore-gardens, and taste the great world before retiring to his healthful summer-long solitude and rest in his snug Highland villa of Altna Craig, on the Bay of Oban, beneath the huge Ben More. Such is the life of a man who though old is still young; who though full of lore is ever learning; who in an age of materialism can be enthusiastic and in a century of conventionalities dares to be natural; a finished cosmopolite though a fervent patriot; a simple Christian though a man of science.—World.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Ulysses S. Grant was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later, graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of brevet second lieutenant. He was assigned to the 4th Infantry, and remained in the army eleven years,—was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he was engaged in farming near St. Louis, but met with small success, and in 1861, he entered the leather trade with his father, at Galena, Illinois.

When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men, and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 16th of April, and on the 6th, Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organisation of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks, he was appointed colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry. He took a command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope, in Missouri. On the 7th of August, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

On the 1st of September, he was placed in command of the District of South-East Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, on the 6th, without orders, he crossed Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favour of the Government.

Early in November, he was ordered to make a demonstration in the direction of Belmont, a point on the west bank of the Mississippi, about thirty miles below Cairo. It was not only in possession of the rebels, but commanded by the guns of Columbus, on the opposite shore. The object of the demonstration was to prevent the crossing of rebel troops into Missouri. Grant got his orders on the 6th, and moved on the 6th, he landed at Belmont, broke up and destroyed the rebel camp under a heavy fire from Columbus, and was returning to

his transports, when large reinforcements arrived from the eastern bank, to intercept him. His troops were raw, and even officers were greatly disturbed at the idea of being surrounded. But Grant soon rallied the force, and charging the enemy, cut his way out, reached the steamers, and returned to Cairo, having fully obeyed his orders and accomplished the object of the expedition.

If any rebel reinforcements had been intended for Missouri, they were by this operation defeated. In the affair of Belmont, the rebels had 7,000 men engaged, against Grant's 300. Their loss was 642, and his 485. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners. Early in February 1862, after repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was finally allowed to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The rebels abandoned the fort, which surrendered on the 4th, before the troops arrived. Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles off, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders, he moved his troops to the latter point, and on the 12th, with 15,000 men, began the siege. The position was extremely strong, and the garrison numbered 21,000. There was hard fighting on three successive days, and, on the 16th, Grant carried by assault the works which were the key to the place. On the 16th, the rebels surrendered unconditionally 65 cannon, 17,600 small arms, and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 more had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. On the last day of fighting his numbers amounted to 21,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war. The strategic results were marked; the entire states of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the national hands, and the navigation of the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland rivers was opened for hundreds of miles. Grant was made Major-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee river towards Corinth, where the rebels were concentrating a large army; he was directed, however, not to attack the enemy. His forces, numbering 88,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of Tennessee, waiting the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but on the 6th of April, the rebels came out from Corinth 60,000 strong, and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive. 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered. Both sides fought fiercely, but the national forces were pushed back to the river. There, however, Grant held out till dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. There was no more heavy fighting that night, but on the 7th, the combined national armies attacked and drove the rebels, who retreated as far as Corinth, nineteen miles. Grant was senior in rank to Buell, and commanded on both days. His entire loss was 12,217, that of Beauregard, the rebel commander, was 10,617; but the ground remained in the hands of Grant, and the object of the rebel attack was frustrated.

Two days afterwards, Halleck arrived at the front, and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On the 8th of May, Corinth was evacuated by the rebels, although no fighting had occurred since Shiloh. In July, Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. On the 19th of September, he fought the battle of Vicksburg, where, owing to the failure of General Rosecrans to carry out his orders, only an incomplete victory was obtained. The national loss was 788, that of the rebels 1,438. The strategy of this battle was Grant's, the tactics were those of Rosecrans and Ord. Subsequently, Grant fortified Corinth, and directed the operations which resulted in the capture of the rebels from that place on the 3rd and 4th of October, and in the battle of the Hatchie on the 6th, the commanders under him being again Rosecrans and Ord. At the battle of Corinth, the entire national loss was 2,859, that of the rebels more than twice as large.

Immediately after the victory of Corinth, Grant proposed to the General-in-Chief the capture of Vicksburg, and receiving an answer, on the 2nd of November, he began a movement into the interior of Mississippi. While he threatened Vicksburg from the rear with 30,000 men, Sherman was sent by way of the Mississippi river with 40,000, to attack it in front. Grant advanced only on opposition as far as Oxford, fifty miles, when Holly Springs, the principal base of supplies, was surrendered by Colonel Murphy, who was dismissed from the army in consequence. This compelled the abandonment of the campaign, and Grant returned to the neighbourhood of Corinth. Sherman's assault on Vicksburg failed at about the same time.

In January, 1863, Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and moved by the river to a point opposite Vicksburg. There he spent several months in fruitless efforts to turn the place; one plan was to build a canal in sight of Vicksburg, but out of reach of its guns, through which the army could pass to a point below; another to divert the Mississippi river from its course; a third, to find or make a circuitous passage to the rear of the town, through the tortuous streams on the north and east. But all these failed, and in April, Grant marched his army through the swamps on the western bank to a place below Vicksburg, while the gunboats and the transport fleet ran the batteries under a terrific fire. On the 30th of April he crossed the river, and landed at Bruinsburg, thirty miles south of Vicksburg.

There were now two armies opposed to him. Pemberton, with 30,000 men, defended Vicksburg, and Johnston, with a smaller but rapidly increasing force, was at Jackson, fifty miles further east. Grant's column was 48,000 strong. He at once abandoned all communication with the river and pushed into the interior between the two hostile armies. On the 1st of May, he met and defeated a portion of Pemberton's command at Port Gibson; then, advancing eastward, on the 12th, he fell upon and destroyed a force coming out from Jackson to resist him; on the 14th, he captured Jackson, and scattered Johnston's army. Turning the same day to the Mississippi, on the 16th he utterly routed Pemberton's entire force at Champion's Hill; on the 17th, pursuing hotly, he came up with the enemy and beat him again at Black River Bridge, and on the 18th, drove him into Vicksburg, compelling to

its rear, with his own base once more on the Mississippi. On the 19th and 22nd, he made unsuccessful assaults, and on the 23rd, began a regular siege. On the 4th of July, the place surrendered with 81,600 men, and 172 cannon, at that time the largest capture of men and material ever made in war. During the entire campaign the rebels had lost 40,000 prisoners, besides 12,000 in killed and wounded, and about 8,000 by disease and straggling; altogether an army of 60,000 men. Grant's entire loss was 8,873. The great river was thus opened to the sea, and no more important fighting occurred in the Mississippi Valley. Grant was made a Major-General in the regular army.

On the 16th of October he was placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which included the armies of the Ohio and the Cumberland, as well as that of the Tennessee, with which he had been so long associated. Chattanooga was at this time beleaguered and almost surrounded by rebel forces, and the army of the Cumberland, which defended it, was in imminent danger of starvation or capture. On the 23rd of October Grant reached this place, and on the 27th, the battle of Lookout Valley, fought under his direction, relieved the army of the Cumberland. On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of November, he fought the battle of Chattanooga, utterly defeating the rebels under Bragg, driving them from positions that seemed impregnable, and capturing in the open field over 6,000 prisoners and 40 pieces of artillery. His own losses were 6,618; the rebels reported 2,500 killed and wounded, besides prisoners. Grant's force in this battle was 60,000; that of Bragg 45,000; but the enemy enjoyed advantages of position which counterbalanced the disparity. The victory of Chattanooga overthrew the last important rebel force west of the Alleghanies, and opened the way for the national armies into Georgia.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the national armies. In February 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on the 17th of March, he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Having bidden all the other important rebel commanders, and broken in pieces every other great rebel force, he now prepared to encounter in person the army of Northern Virginia under Lee; and, at the same time by his subordinates, to occupy all the remaining forces of the enemy, so that no rebel army could in any emergency, or by any possibility, support another. Accordingly, while he sent Sherman into Georgia, and directed Sigel to penetrate the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. On the 4th of May, he could 'put into battle 110,000 soldiers. He confronted him with 75,000; while 30,000 under Butler were opposed by the same number at Richmond, and Sigel with 7,000 fought Breckenridge with 5,000 or 6,000. Before Grant reached the James, he had lost 6,000 men killed, 28,000 wounded, and nearly 7,000 missing. The losses of the rebels can never be known, as their records were destroyed by their own hands; but Grant captured in this period 100,000 men (4,000 more than Lee), and it is probable that the entire loss of the enemy was little, if any less than his, although Lee fought constantly on the defensive, and, therefore, with immense advantage and security. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor were the hardest Grant ever fought; but, after each, he advanced and Lee withdrew. They cost the national commander dear, but they inflicted losses on Lee from which he never recovered, and thus accomplished the object at which Grant was aiming. He was more anxious to annihilate Lee's army than to effect any purely strategic result, or even to capture the rebel capital, for he believed that only by the annihilation of Lee could the rebellion be overthrown. With this view and for this purpose, the campaign of the Wilderness was planned and fought.

When Grant arrived in front of Richmond, he crossed the James, in pursuance of the design formed months before. He had had little to take the city, and his army was now joined to that which had fought its way from the Rapidan; and, in June, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia, but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was accompanied by Hunter, who made his way to Lynchburg, and was then in his turn repulsed. His retreat left open a road to Washington, and Lee sent Early to threaten the national capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia, and destroyed his army as an organized force.

But the siege of Richmond still went on. The rebels were gallant and stubborn, and though Grant made numerous attacks, he was only partially successful. His army reached out on the right and left on both sides of the James, but for many months he was unable to get possession of the railroads by which Richmond was supplied. The Government advised him to abandon the attempt, and the country was impatient and distrustful, but Grant never wavered.

By September, Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous march to the sea, a route which the Chief had designed for himself six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond but by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drove off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Sherman, by this strategy, was left unopposed. Thus the strategy of Grant's plans; each executed his part in the great design, and contributing his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all the while Lee was held closely to the rebel capital, unable to send to any part of the theatre of war to reinforce any army, no matter how threatened or assailed. Schofield was now brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington on the southeast were captured, so as to afford him a foothold from which he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Valley, Grant brought the great cavalry leader to the army in front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his

entrenchments, and captured the rebel capital.

When the final campaign began, Lee had collected 75,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force, Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2nd of April, and Richmond on the 3rd, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only out-fought, but out-marched, and out-generalled. He was completely surrounded, and on the 9th of April, 1865, he surrendered at Appomattox Court House, in the open field, 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. In ten days, Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought by his subordinates the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, received the surrender of 27,000 at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

During the year, Grant's entire loss among the troops immediately under his command, including those in Butler's army, amounted to 12,695 killed, 47,822 wounded, and 20,493 missing; total, 82,720. He captured in the same time 66,512 soldiers: of the rebel killed and wounded no return was ever made. He had destroyed every army opposed to him—those of Lee, Early, and Beauregard, besides the reinforcements sent to Lee from all quarters of the South, leaving at the last not a living man of all those armies who was not a prisoner. His forces had never been more than one-third greater than those of his antagonist, and he had constantly fought on the offensive.

The terms granted to Lee at Appomattox were so magnanimous that the whole population of the South at once sought to share their benefits. All the other rebel armies offered to surrender, and the greatest civil war in history was at an end.

Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of his armies. This work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate on Grant, but he, fortunately, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theatre where the murder was committed, and left Washington on the very evening of the crime. This event made Andrew Johnson President, and left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honour was heaped upon him. The grade of General was created for him by Congress. Houses were presented to him by citizens. Towns were illuminated because he entered them. Even the rebels claimed him as their protector, when fierce Northerners clamoured for revenge.

President Johnson soon took such a position in politics as to throw most of those who had supported the war into open hostility to him. At first he had been so bitter towards the defeated South, that General Lee asked Grant's intervention in his behalf, and it was given. Grant saved Lee from prosecution for treason, when Andrew Johnson was eager for it. But Mr. Johnson soon became the ardent friend of the former rebels, and was believed by many to be plotting their return to power. In this conjuncture, all parties turned to Grant. Congress passed laws to restrain the President and giving Grant an amount of power unknown before to any subordinate. His position was extremely delicate. He was a soldier, and it was his duty to be subordinate to the President. Yet the President was in direct opposition to Congress—the law-making power. Grant, however, for a long time was able to comply with the directions of Congress, without offending the President. Johnson, indeed, sought to obtain the sanction of Grant for his policy. He suggested that the Secretary of War should place Grant in his stead, and the matter for some months was a member of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. Finally, however, it became necessary for him either to break with the President, or by compliance, as he thought, to disobey the law; and he refused to do the latter. From this time President Johnson was his political and personal enemy. His popularity, however, remained unshaken with those who had supported the war, and, in 1868, he was elected President by large majorities.

He was inaugurated on the 2nd March, 1869. His first Administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strife which sprang from the war; by a large reduction of the national debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England, which had grown out of the depredations committed by rebel privateers during the rebellion. These difficulties threatened at one time to embroil the two nations, but they were referred to arbitration, and the result was a large award of damages, which were paid by England to the United States, on account of the injuries she had occasioned or allowed.

During the latter half of his Administration a violent opposition arose to Grant, led by men in his own party, who were dissatisfied with his course. This personal vituperation which was lavished on Grant, but it had no effect in politics. He was re-elected to the Presidency in 1872, by a larger vote and a larger majority than any candidate had received since the United States became a nation.—*Bombay Gazette.*

When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world.

There is no reason why he should seek to disguise the fact. Those English statesmen succeed best, in the long run, who wish to appear before the public in plain clothes, and not in fancy dresses. Under Lord Beaconsfield's regime every Cabinet Minister assumes a fancy dress of some kind or other, and poses in an alien and more or less inappropriate character.—*World.*

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was not absolutely identified in his Oxford days with dulness or intolerance. He read a little, and he gained a first-class in a school, that of Law and Modern History, conducted at the time with a laxity which made its distinctions the ridicule of the University.—*World.*

Rage is essentially vulgar, and never vulgarer than when it proceeds from morbid pride disappointed ambition, or thwarted wilfulness. A baffled despot is the vilest of dirty wretches, no matter whether he be the despot of a nation, vindictive in right or of a donkey kicking under its load.—*Warley Telegraph.*

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

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Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, orders, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

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Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

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Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

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Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — 8 8

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Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page; and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, uncut, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mending, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either with a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such case, although if they do they must retain the tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent, ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bona fide trade patterns or samples of machinery*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when postifiable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bananas

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, cury combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent by any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Circular, per 403.)

3. Individuals who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., may, at the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Shanghai, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Booklets may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing letters may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Malacca, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as cardboard boxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, &c.; Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels may as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the dispatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or separately extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails, these will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between the Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Per Britannia Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c., by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, viz., Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, misdirection, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from damp or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.
Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs.; if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curious Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmaster and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Cashier or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of a registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Circular No. 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good to the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration; and
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be transmitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up and enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or include a fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—
Orders on the United Kingdom,
Up to £2.....18 cents.
" £3.....36
" £4.....54
" £5.....72
" £10.....120

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5. List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8. If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9. No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

April 26, 1879.

Lett. Pays. Lett. Pays.

Aky Myan 1 regd. Kuper, G. 1
Allen, H. D. 1 Sun Sien Wo 1
Amable Ins. 1 Lessor, Y. 1
Office Littledale, L. 2

Anderson, H. A. 1
Thos. Eng. 1 Long Sing & Co. 2
ginner Long, Maria 1
Arias, Aurelio de 1 Loring, Col. H.S. 1

Atack Myan 1 regd. Love, S. S. 1
Avonchoy 1 regd. MacDonald, Capt. 1
Ayong, Mr. 1 Madge, J. 1
Ayoon 1 regd. Marques, Her. 1

Benitez, Julio L. 1 monedillo 1
Benton, C. F. 1 McCord, 1
Bhs, Wm. R. 1 Edmund 1
Blyth, Messrs D. 1 Mercer, Thomas 1
Bryan, Joaquim 1 Micheli, Sign. A. 1

Campanelli, An. 1 Moll, Mons. 1
Carrillo, Mlle. 1 Roberts, P. 1
Christiansen, S. B. 1 Robertson, Henry 1
Cruz, P. 1 Robinson, 1
Cruz, P. 1 Master H. 1

Christo, M. 1 Show, Chas. A. 1
Clifton, Mrs. 1 S. M. B. Sig. 1
Culver, Mr. 1 Sing Hong Kong 1
Concord, John P. 1 Shabb, Carl Aug. 1
Cook, Henry 8 pers. Str. Kenphob. 1
Corau, Adams 1 M. 1

Croat, Philip L. 8 Sun Chong Wah 1 regd.
Davis, Quintin 1 Sutherland, S. F. 1
Day, F. J. 1 Swann, L. J. C. 1
Dubois, H. 1 Swayne, Wm. W. 1
Ellis, Mons. 1 Taylor, Rev. J. 1
Fanco, Chas. W. 1 Thomas, James 1
Fenwick, Geo. 1 (Carpenter) 1

Engineer 1 Thomson, N. 1
Fox, Madame 1 Tocher, Geo. 1
French, G. 1 Ton, Jib 1
Fuller, Robt. O. 2 Twining, E. A. 1
Geary, H. S. 1 Walker, Ed. R. 1
Gustaf, F. D. 1 Walker & Co. 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignment or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Afghan	6	Hunt	Brit.	1438	April 18	Birley & Co.	Hankow	30th inst.
Atholl	2	Thomson	Brit.	922	April 22	Hop & Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	
Ben Gloc	5	Buchanan	Brit.	922	April 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	
Bombay	1	Webb	Brit.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	
Brammer Castle	7	Jacques	Brit.	1426	April 17	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Chang Hock Kian	3	Webb	Brit.	950	Mar. 20	Romedios & Co.	Shanghai	
Crusader	3	R. win	Brit.	647	April 26	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Diamante	3	Thebaud	Brit.	614	April 26	Douglas Laing & Co.	Shanghai	
Douglas	3	Young	Brit.	851	April 26	B. K. & W. W. Dock Co.	Shanghai	
Fame	3	Stapani	Brit.	117	April 6	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Feronia	3	Schultz	Brit.	1115	April 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Glenorchy	3	Hogg	Brit.	1775	April 26	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Hwai Yuen	3	Neill	Brit.	984	April 26	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Shanghai	
Killarney	3	Zubiquirre	Brit.	1060	April 26	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Leyte	3	Gould	Brit.	312	April 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Malabar	3	Smith	Brit.	1268	April 18	Romedios & Co.	Shanghai	
Malacca	3	Smith	Brit.	1709	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Mariveles	3	Metcalfe	Brit.	425	April 21	O. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	
Oceano	3	Metcalfe	Brit.	3707	April 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	
Paladin	3	Haydon	Brit.	1874	April 21	China Traders Insurance Co.	Shanghai	
Tong Ting	3	Haydon	Brit.	48	Mar. 24	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Vogel	3	Rolland	Brit.	314	April 26	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	
Yangtze	3	Schultz	Brit.	1000	April 26	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Zephyr	3	Hauer	Brit.	782	April 26	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Sailing Vessels								
Abby Cowper	6	Carr	Brit.	609	April 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Abbie N. Franklin	6	Howes	Amer.	460	Mar. 8	Captain	Shanghai	
Alexa	6	Robb	Brit.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	
Annie	6	Moller	Brit.	345	April 20	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	
Annie W. Weston	6	Winer	Amer.	740	April 23	Order	Shanghai	
Chlorum	6	Brodburst	Amer.	1886	April 21	W. H. Ray	Shanghai	
Edward May	6	Johnson	Amer.	928	April 11	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Shanghai	
Emilio V.	6	Merello	Ital.	724	Mar. 23	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Emil Julius	6	Jurgensen	Ger.	601	Mar. 19	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	
Faugh Balaugh	6	Ritter	Ger.	240	April 26	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Flansborg	6	Jacobson	Dan.	805	April 13	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Shanghai	
Gertrude	6	Prause	Brit.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Gesine Brons	6	Trumbach	Ger.	402	April 16	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Golden Fleese	6	Wiltshire	Brit.	893	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	Shanghai	
Golden Rule	6	Lewis	Amer.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Hattie E. Tapley	6	Capley	Amer.	946	April 26	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Haze	6	Evans	Amer.	892	April 13	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Highlander	6	Hutchinson	Amer.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Johann Friedrich	6	Kroncke	Ger.	479	April 12	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Malvina	6	Kluge	Ger.	479	April 12	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Manuel	6	guiller	pan.	282	April 24	Chinese	Shanghai	
Memnon	6	Wass	Amer.	850	Mar. 16	Melchers & Co.	Shanghai	
Onida	6	Clyma	Brit.	2393	Mar. 21	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Orange Grove	6	Longmuir	Brit.	885	April 20	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai	
Paralos	6	a-co	Brit.	175	April 10	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Pheton	6	ched	Brit.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Prima Donna	6	Lunt	Amer.	890	April 10	Wieler & Co.	Shanghai	
Queen of India	6	Gary	Brit.	1361	Mar. 9	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Republic	6	Holmes	Amer.	841	April 20	Order	Shanghai	
Rosebud	6	Collier	Brit.	1003	April 20	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	
Rosini	6	Albert	Brit.	1169	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	Shanghai	
Stracathro	6	Miller	Amer.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Sumatra	6	Stehr	Ger.	256	April 20	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Shanghai	
Talies	6	Smith	Amer.	682	Jan. 9	Russell & Co.	Shanghai	
Thos. A. Goddard	6	all	Amer.	813	April 28	Order	Shanghai	
Vesuvius	6	Dunton	Amer.	958	Mar. 28	Kozario & Co.	Shanghai	
W. H. Holcomb	6	Dunton	Amer.	1202	April 26	Captain	Shanghai	
Zouave	6	Means	Amer.	1202	April 26	Captain	Shanghai	
WELLS								
Friedrich Perthes	6	Walter	Ger.	446	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Taiwan	6	Jess-n	Ger.	373	April 14	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Shanghai	
Victory	6	Whiting	Brit.	255	April 16	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Shanghai	
CANTON								
Ningpo	6	Cass	Brit.	761	April 24	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchorage.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashcroft	6 h	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Cyclop	6 h	German	gunboat	480	6	80	April 22	Von Schuckmann
Fai Hoo	6 c	Chinese	revenue cruiser	584	4	120	Dec. 21	Cocker
Fly	7 h	British	gun vessel	1680	8	710	April 9	M. McNeil
Freya	6 c	German	corvette	700	3	95	April 9	Von Noitz
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	2591	10	1000	Jan. 30	B. E. Cochrane
Messager	6 h	British	military hospital	495	4	50	Jan. 30	Lt. Com. G. A. Grey
Messager	6 h	British	gunboat	3087	20	1000	Jan. 30	Commodore Smith
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	1000	Jan. 30	Commodore Smith

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Patchoy	153	Coules	G. McPain
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Banning, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kienchow	348	Brown	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Powan	1800	Banning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Cay	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotsai	180	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	50	J. Wade
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Bossard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 12, 1879.

MERCHANT MAILING VESSELS.

H. Upmann for Shanghai
Lulu for Tientsin
Queen of the West for Shanghai

MEN-OF-WAR.

Ling Fong Chinese cruiser

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 15, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Obinkiang British
Elizondo British
Europa British
Fangshan British
Helenaloch British
Haban British
Haban British
H. C. Orsted Danish
Hidagahi Maru Japanese
Hiroshima Maru Japanese
Kliva British
Kiang-ching Chinese
Kiang-tung Chinese
Kiang-wan Chinese

MERCHANT MAILING VESSELS.

Kiang-yuen Chinese
Kiang-yung Chinese
Nizam British
Orissa British
Paukang British
Peking British
Ping-on British
Tahyew Chinese
Taku British
Yunglung Chinese

MERCHANT MAILING VESSELS.

Adelino German barque
Anton Gunther German barque
Argus British ship
Birchvale British barque
Birken British ship
Callett Oa British ship
Ceres British barque
Connaught Ranger British ship
Dilposund British barque
Edith American ship
E. M. Young British barque
Ferry Cross British ship

MERCHANT MAILING VESSELS.

*Cyclop German gunboat
Egria German gunboat
H. M. gunboat
H. M. gunboat
H. M. gunboat

MERCHANT MAILING VESSELS.

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 26th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.					
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉	來路烟猪肉	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220	花旗烟猪肉	花旗烟猪肉	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200	180	福州烟猪肉	福州烟猪肉	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	龍扒	龍扒	龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉	鹹牛肉	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	150	140	燒牛肉	燒牛肉	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	90	80	湯牛肉	湯牛肉	湯牛肉
" Steak, . . .	150	140	牛肉	牛肉	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦	牛腦	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270	牛脚	牛脚	牛脚
" " corned, . . .	300	270	鹹牛脚	鹹牛脚	鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	750	700	牛頭	牛頭	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120	牛心	牛心	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130	120	牛肩	牛肩	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45	牛脚	牛脚	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50	牛腰	牛腰	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90	牛尾	牛尾	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70	牛肝	牛肝	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45	牛肚	牛肚	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚	牛仔頭脚	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	320	300	花旗火腿	花旗火腿	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	250	220	金華火腿	金華火腿	金華火腿
" English, . . .	380	350	來路火腿	來路火腿	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	170	160	羊排	羊排	羊排
" Leg, . . .	170	160	羊腿	羊腿	羊腿
" Shoulder, . . .	130	120	羊手	羊手	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . . . catty	70	60	猪脚	猪脚	猪脚
" Feet, . . .	110	100	猪脚	猪脚	猪脚
" Fry, . . .	120	110	猪頭	猪頭	猪頭
" Head, . . .	90	80	猪頭	猪頭	猪頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50	猪心	猪心	猪心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80	猪腰	猪腰	猪腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110	猪肝	猪肝	猪肝
Pork Chop, . . . catty	160	150	猪牌肉	猪牌肉	猪牌肉
" Corned, . . .	140	130	猪脚	猪脚	猪脚
" Leg, . . .	160	150	猪脚	猪脚	猪脚
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120	110	猪油	猪油	猪油
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	450	400	羊頭脚	羊頭脚	羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心	羊心	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	羊腰	羊腰	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝	羊肝	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔	猪仔	猪仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—	生牛油	生牛油	生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110	生牛油	生牛油	生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	生牛油	生牛油	生牛油
Veal, . . .	140	130	牛仔肉	牛仔肉	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口		
Capon, . . . catty	220	180	鐵雞	鐵雞	鐵雞
Doves, . . . each	110	100	班鳩	班鳩	班鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	110	100	鴨	鴨	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	鴨蛋	鴨蛋	鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170	雞	雞	雞
Geese, . . .	110	100	鴨	鴨	鴨
Partridges, . . . each	800	250	鴨	鴨	鴨
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿	白鴿	白鴿
Quail, . . .	110	100	鴿	鴿	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	600	省城家兔	省城家兔	省城家兔
Snipe, . . . each	110	100	沙鴨	沙鴨	沙鴨
Tal, . . .	350	300	水鴨	水鴨	水鴨
Turkeys, Cuck, . . . catty	500	450	火雞	火雞	火雞
" Hen, . . .	350	300	火雞	火雞	火雞
Fish.			海鮮		
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	220	200	肚魚	肚魚	肚魚
Bream, . . . catty	100	90	鯽魚	鯽魚	鯽魚
Carp, . . .	90	80	鯽魚	鯽魚	鯽魚
Catfish, . . .	60	50	赤魚	赤魚	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—	鹹魚	鹹魚	鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	80	50	蟹	蟹	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	80	70	墨魚	墨魚	墨魚
Dace, . . .	80	70	黃魚	黃魚	黃魚
Dog Fish, . . .	60	50	跌倒沙	跌倒沙	跌倒沙
Eels, Congor . . .	70	60	海鰻	海鰻	海鰻
" Fresh water . . .	120	110	淡水鰻	淡水鰻	淡水鰻
File Fish, . . .	60	50	刺皮洋魚	刺皮洋魚	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . .	140	—	大鮮魚	大鮮魚	大鮮魚
" Small . . .	80	50	鮮魚	鮮魚	鮮魚
Garoupa, . . .	160	—	石斑魚	石斑魚	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . .	100	90	白哈魚	白哈魚	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . .	90	80	紅魚	紅魚	紅魚
Haddock, . . .	80	70	黃魚	黃魚	黃魚
Harrings, fresh . . .	60	50	煙鰵	煙鰵	煙鰵
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—	煙鰵	煙鰵	煙鰵
King Crab, . . . each	100	—	蟹	蟹	蟹
Live Flab, . . . catty	120	110	生魚	生魚	生魚
Lobsters, . . .	110	100	龍蝦	龍蝦	龍蝦
Mackerel, . . .	60	50	池魚	池魚	池魚
Mullet, . . .	110	100	魚	魚	魚
" Red . . .	100	90	魚	魚	魚
Oysters, . . .	120	110	生蠔	生蠔	生蠔
Parrot Fish, . . .	130	110	魚	魚	魚
Perch, . . .	100	90	魚	魚	魚
Plke, . . .	120	120	魚	魚	魚
Plaice, . . .	90	80	魚	魚	魚
Pomfret, White . . .	140	—	白魚	白魚	白魚
Pomfret, Black . . .	120	110	黑魚	黑魚	黑魚
Praya, . . .	140	—	魚	魚	魚
Red, . . .	140	—	魚	魚	魚